SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mali Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70

Postage to foreign countries added. All cheeks, money orders, &c., to be made pay Bble to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing sectation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhatian, New York, President and Treasurer of the Association. William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street: Secretary of the Association. Franklin Bartlett, B Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street. trand. The daily and Sunday Sun is on sale in don at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings thumbe rland avenue; Pall Mall American and pial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, deester Square.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Bunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Roulevard des Capucines. ner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Bo Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who tasar us with manuscripts to ublication wish to have rejected artirles returned they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Shall the People Rule?

While Mr. BRYAN was yapping out in Lincoln to the applause of a heterogene-Republicans, the solemn old Baltimore Sun was formulating a deliberate utterance which repudiated him and all his works. "Shall the people rule?" screamed Mr. BRYAN, dandling and playing with his tawdry platitude as though were a pregnant epigram. "Yes, cays the Baltimore Sun, "the people shall rule by all means, but if so it must be through the medium of TAPT, who knows what they want and knows how to realize their highest aspirations."

The Baltimore Sun is a queer old news-paper. It has taken up with Repub-lican principles, policies and men before, and is likely to do it again. In 1895 it joined itself to the Lloyd Loundes moveent, as a result of which that futile but well meaning gentleman became Goveror of the State and ABTHUR P. GORMAN, the head of the Democratic machine, put off his Senatorial toga and took a six ears holiday. It has done many freaksh things at different times. It has played reform, and sniffed at the heels of CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, and consorted with many more or less industrious Mugwumps. But through it all the Sun has been the supreme organ of moeratic thought in Maryland, the made mecum of the farmers from one end of the State to the other and far into the henandoah Valley, if not as far as Lexington and Staunton. The horny handed ousands take it in good faith, swear by is with unblinking confidence and accept ts teachings as they would a message

om the sky. And this paper, a prophet of Democracy so far at least as Maryland is concerned, has deliberately repudiated BRYAN and declared that WILLIAM H. TAPT is the man who will most intellian most effectively promote their interta. From one quarter, therefore, Mr. BRYAN has received an answer to his theatrical inquiry, "Shall the people rule?" That was not exactly the kind answer he expected, perhaps, but it manates from the very neighborhood to which he is directing his harebrained vertures of evangelization. Those outhern voters at the North whose balots he dreams of attaching to himself this year are many of them from Maryand, and now they are strengthened in their political action not only by the flent arguments of material expediency nd plain common sense, but by the dispassionate admonitions of the newspaper which taught them Democracy in their youth and still presides at home over the fountain of party discipline and righteousness.

The South proper will be Democratic this time, though for a reason not at all connected with Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYANuite the contrary, in fact-but the translanted Southerners who vote in Northorn States will want some motives stronger than they have in sight at present for subordinating their prosperity and hopes of further opulence to the parrotery from Lincoln.

A Rainbow in Vermont.

Nothing appeals more to the sympathies of a visitor to Vermont than the few gathered here and there in the eities to put the best face on the ostracism of which they are the heroic victims, and occasionally in the recesses of the hills a queer dick holding the fort of lifelong but unprofitable convictions. As a matter of fact, the Democracy is the third party in Vermont, the other two being the Republicans east of the Green Mountains and the Republicans

west of them. To be a Democrat in Vermont is to be a martyr and to vote without hope of a political hereafter. Any one who derides Nermont Democrat would find amusement in the fortitude of a man at the stake. The proper attitude is pity and admiration. Nothing is so easy as to be a Republican in Vermont; to be a Democrat marooned among myriads of Republicans is what SHERMAN said war was. Let us all take off our hats in humility when a Vermont Democrat is mentioned: he is standing against a host and there is "nothing in it" for him.

The late GEORGE M. STEARNS of Chico-

pee once made an estimate of the number of Democrats in Vermont which is too familiar to be repeated. If living now no one would be more surprised than he to learn that the Vermont Democracy has put on its fighting clothes and will go to the polls en masse this year to make a sound like an avalanche. This may be accepted as true, because it comes from the Hon. JAMES E. BURKE of Bur-

the apathy of the harvest field he sees a fearful slump in the party majority in Vermont. Mr. BURKE reports that the Democrats are holding no more meetings than usual—a gathering of two Democrats in Vermont is called a rally; and that they are getting no encouragement -that is to say, money-from their national committee. Nevertheless a dazzling rainbow arches the State from Jay to Anthony, throwing its prismatic hues athwart the hills. The lukewarmness of the Republicans almost scares Mr. BURKE with anticipations. It is almost too good to be true!

"Vermons had no liking for Tayr. HUGHES was their idol, the man they wanted. If they vote for TAPP. It will be simply because they want to stay with their party; but there are a whole lot of Vermont Republicans that are not going to vote for "On every single plank of the Democratic na tional platform we can make an appeal to the people. We are not on the defensive. We can put up an aggressive fight. It should be a campaign of

Mr. BURKE says the Republicans are

leading Democrat of old Vergennes, the Hon. JOHN H. DONNELLY, corroborates Mr. BURKE in a portentous recital: "A man named Tarr living in Ferrisburg, whose

afraid of their barometer this year. The

pesky thing is low, indicating some sort

of a cataclysm on September 1. A

education."

grandfather and Judge TAPT's grandfather wer prothers, is going to vote for PRTAN." Mr. DONNELLY hears that Clinton county, N. Y., which gave McKINLEY

4,100 majority, will go Democratic this year. No doubt it will be an echo of the tremendous uprising of Democrats in Vermont on the first of September.

"The People" Found.

At first sight Mr. BRYAN's paramount and overshadowing issue, "Shall the people rule?" seemed simple enough The people" must mean the Bryan people. In taking up a collection in Texas, however, the Hon. R. M. JOHNSTON of the Houston Post and the Democratic national committee said:

"The people wrote the platform at Denver and named the ticket; now the people must supply the means with which to fight the battle."

This seems like a hard and bruta touch," such as was not to be expected from a Lone Star paladin, but the language is clear and the conclusion resulting therefrom. Mr. BRYAN is the people. Mr. JOHNSTON calls on Mr. BRYAN as the platform writer and the nominator at Denver to provide the campaign funds. Rather a large order, especially as Mr. BRYAN has got into the habit of running, but surely if "only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it." Mr. BRYAN can't refuse to be bled as liberally as Dr. JOHNSTON prescribes. At any rate, Mr. BRYAN's paramount (1908) issue is thoroughly explained.

Brazil and Argentina.

It was natural that a good deal of in erest should be aroused both in England and the United States by the report that the three Dreadnoughts now building in British shipyards for Brazil would be sold to the highest bidder. The sudden acquisition of three such vessels by Germany could hardly fail to meet with disapproval on the part of the British Admiralty, and we could scarcely be expected to view with complacency a similar startling expansion of Japan's allayed, however, when the announcement was made of what seems good authority that the British Government, if convinced that the Brazilian Dreadnoughts were for sale, would exercise its reserve right to purchase them. Now, on the other hand, the London Daily Chronicle avers that the real purpose of the three battleships has hitherto been misconceived, the real design of Brazil being, with their help, to settle once for all her century old quarrel with Argentina over Uruguay. Of course the assertion will be denied officially because otherwise the Buenos Avres Government would forthwith take strenuous defensive measures, but those who are familiar with the history of the eastern coast of South America will not feem the report incredible.

A glance at the map will explain why the country now named Uruguay but formerly called the Banda Oriental, wedged as it is between the River Plate and the Atlantic, should have been a bone of contention between Brazil and Argentina from the outbreak of the revolutionary movements that started in the first quarter of the last century It is plain at a glance that the possession of Montevideo and other points on the southern coast of Uruguay would give the Argentina Government absolute control of the Plate's spacious estuary (120 miles wide) and of the vast river system to which it supplies an outlet. As it happened, however, Spanish speaking inhabitants preponderated in the Banda Oriental and managed in the end to retain control of the region though not until after long and desperate struggles against the occupants of Brazil's most southerly province, Rio Grande do Sul. The boundary between that province and Uruguay has since been repeatedly the subject of controversy, and the difficulty of preventing smuggling has given rise to incessant

bicketings of local officials. To Brazilian statesmen the annexation of Uruguay not unreasonably seems a matter of great moment, for some of their country's interior provinces could not afford to be cut off from the mouth of the Plate River system. On the other hand any attempt to incorporate Uruguay with Brazil would meet with fierce resistance on the part of Spanish Americans whose racial dislike of the Portuguese is deep seated. In a contest for independence the Spanish speaking citizens of Montevideo could rely undoubtedly on assistance from Argentina if not also from Paraguay and Bolivia, both of which States have reason to dread Brazil's impulse toward expansion westward. Whether the cooperation of Chile could also be secured is comparatively uncertain.

Experience has shown that when a war has been confined to land operations the Uruguayans and Argentines combined are able to defend themselves ernor. In the confusion of Republican also, had a contest taken place a year councils throughout the country and in ago, the combatants might have found play for the umpire and no thirsting for his ball size.

Standard.

Standard.

Standard.

Stella—Are you engaged?

In pure love of the game and veneration of its heroes Boston is the first baseball city in the nation. There you chall find fair play for the umpire and no thirsting for his ball size.

themselves nearly matched, for although Brazil had two more battleships of the second or third class and more coast defence vessels, Argentina had three times as many armored cruisers. Should the Brazilian navv. however, be reenforced presently with three battleships of a type superior even to the Dreadnought it would be greatly superior to the Argentine and Chilean fleets combined, and Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario would find themselves in

great danger. We have heretofore pointed out the improbability that the Rio de Janeiro Government would play the part of a broker by ordering battleships with the secret understanding that they should be turned over when finished to a foreign Government. It is more consonant with Brazil's dignity and national interests that she should want them and keep them for herself. We have at the same time no doubt that our State Department would witness with deep regret and would do its utmost to avert a collision between Brazil and its Spanish speaking neighbors.

Just From Georgia.

Certain interchanges, not as complimentary as earnest, just now passing between Tom Warson and John TEMPLE GRAVES are interesting enough in a way, but not at all likely to ruffle the placid bosom of Georgia politics. Godess newspapers in the Carolinas and Alabama are enjoying themselves vastly over it, as well they may; but there is little probability that anything will come of it beyond a flood of burning words and the "usual trimmings" of deflance

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES has never taken stock in WATSON, while the latter's feelings can be written down in nothing less destructive than fire. WATSON, in fact, does not share the easygoing sentiment of the rest of the Southerners which places GRAVES among the voluminous but ineffectual songbirds that titillate without seriously agitating the circumambient air. The people like to hear GRAVES when he is "in the mood." He submerges them in music which it is easy to forget. He is as abundant as BRYAN and quite as melodious, and the audiences lose consciousness of him while they are at supper. WATSON carries a sting in his declamation. He is waspish to a degree, and what he says finds | dgment in the memory. But Warson has cut himself off from sympathetic fellowship by deserting the Democratic party, and his utterances hardly count. He is a great man among the Populists at large and has a certain retinue in Georgia. In a way he resembles the Democratic candidate who dwells in the Republican State of Nebrasks-he is liked well enough by his fellow citizens and neighbors, but they vote the other way. If JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, who was once the delight of the music loving masses of Georgia, the pet of female seminaries and the glory of Chautauquas, has anything to say about Warson the Georgians will assemble to hear it and subsequently drown their memories in pot liquor and fried eggs. If WATSON feels that GRAVES has earned a countercheck quarrelsome the same crowds will go to hear him and the snap and quiver of his speech will vanish at sunset in a cloud of butter-

milk and saleratus. What really concerns Georgia is the wide prohibition law, enacted in a paroxysm of half understood virtue, and the further shrinkage contemplated in the general attack on Georgia's convict labor laws. The school fund under the old arrangement has vanished, and to replace that and other painful vacuums caused by new raids upon the treasury they see nothing but the griming spectre of additional taxation. Tom WATson may sneer and bite and fling his angry javelins, while JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES commits the nightingale to despairing vacation with his subtle cadences; but when the average Georgian goes to vote in November it will be with a frugal heart to guide him-and by that time perhaps he will have a "steer" from ugly little old JOE BROWN.

Raising the Wind. The money rings and rustles into the B. & K. campaign fund pot. The Memphis Commercial Appeal has collected almost \$4,000. The Atlanta Constitution, while neglecting to subscribe from its aversion to ostentation, is perfectly willing to receive and transmit subscriptions. Fifty farmers on a pilgrimage to the Peerless gave a dollar apiece without a murmur, and the gifted leader made them speech that was worth at least half the money. Dollar buttons begin to adorn the bosoms of the faithful, a permitted case of the dollar above the man. Legitimate wealth itself, encouraged by the pat given it in the notification speech, may be expected to contribute its share to the heroic quester, who prefers "honesty" to "dignity." In short, the heavens smile upon the collection.

The inexhaustible beneficent spring is yet to be opened. The nostrils of memory may still detect the imperishable savor of the Jeffersonian Five Cent Cigar, which every foe of the Money Power bought and smoked, if he was the stronger, in 1896 and 1900. Proceeds above the infinitesimal cost of produc-

tion went to the Bryan fund. This year the Hon. MOSES CINCINNATUS WETMORE, head of the Democratio finance committee and the anti-tobacco trust, will, it is understood, offer to the nation the Bryan and Kern Anti-trust Cigar. It will sell for three cents, two for five. It may be given away with impunity. It will tend to bring about the separation of the good from the bad" in the matter of cigars. And everybody who has the constitution to smoke it can feel that he has done his best to make a hole in the bulwark of private

monopoly. Mr. BRYAN never smokes, but when the Bryan and Kern Anti-trust Cigar appears he will be able to say, as legend reports that Judge E. R. HOAR said of WENDELL PHILLIPS's funeral, that he "thoroughly approves of it."

In pure love of the game and veneration

blood, and always respect for the prov of the visiting team, a gentle term that implies hospitality-how often belied!

has known in the memory of men of middle

age: "Cr" Young was to have a benefit

HUGHES QUESTION. Thursday was the grandest day Boston

For two hours before the exhibition game between "Cy's" American League team and an "aggregation of stars" the streets leading to the ball ground were "black with humanity" going out to honor "Cy." "Cy" we do not know, for the true and ful name of this great man, this genius and Napoleon of the diamond, is DENTON TR-CUMBER Young, a name that fits a hero. Surely the diminutive stands for the love and affection of more people than can be thrilled by the sight of any American soldier of sailor or high browed man of state. "Cr the ever ready, the ever steady, sinewy of arm and master of curve and shoot and drop, mind reader and bench filler, when shall his glory fade in Boston? Silentisly and supple "Cy," was there ever his like except CHARLEY RADBOURNE, who gone before? The following tribute to 'Cr" appeared in a Boston paper on the day when the town turned out to acclaim modest worth:

"Three times has he pitched a 'no hit no run game, within the period occupied by the election and passing of four Presidents. Aside from this triple accomplishment he has shown remarkable ability to mow down batamen, as the expression coes, year after year. Other pitchers have served their brief time and have passed into obscurfty.

Remains? He is immortal and the Common shall know his monument with DENTON TROUMBER in raised letters and a laurel wreath upon his marble brow.

Twenty thousand enthusiasts of both sexes greeted "Cr" with exclamations of joy and pride when he took his place for the home team. In the two innings he pitched to make a Boston holiday the All Stars fanned the air, helpless as babes. Had he remained in the box everybody knows that they would have been totally twirlers who were not magicians like him, and in eleven innings the All Stars won. 240 2, one error by them, none by the home players. A splendid exhibition of the national game, everybody satisfied and the umpires scathless. And when it was all over "Cr" was smothered in flowers, his arms were filled with loving cupe, and there was the finest leather travelling bag that money could buy to carry the cupe in. A notable occasion for Boston, a red letter day for "Cr" Young, the Grand Old Man of the Diamond!

Mr. BRYAN having divested himself of his dar Takes off his opinions as easily and often as he does his shirts, eh?

Not "another," but the same old lie 'nailed." The Hon. JOHN P. SWASEY, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Maine district, was heard to say: "The laboring man is getting more than !

No difficulty, of course, in proving that he didn't say it. The invention is old and has been blave to thousands. A variant of t has been attributed to Judge TAFT, and may be laid upon divers other statesmen if the campaign gets as hot as the weather No doubt the yarn was heary before Noan was a sailor, and it may have been stale among the Accadians and the Hittites.

"The Divine Law of Rewards."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The point presented in your editorial to-day on "Divine Law Expounded by Mr. Bryan" is well taken. Nowhere in the Scriptures can he find the words which he assumes to ascribe to the Delty, namely, "Go work, and accord-ing to your industry and your intelligence so shall be your reward."
There is in the Bible, however, a divine law

of rewards, but it is utterly different from what Mr. Bryan would lead people to accept as the truth. It was taught by Christ to His be found in the twelfth verse of the thirteent! to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whoseever hath not, from

Furthermore, in the parable of the talents the sentence pronounced by the Judge of all the earth upon those who do not make 100 per cent. upon their capital, whether it is one talent or more, is, "Cast ye the unprofitable servent into outer darkness.

Theodore Roosevelt, William J. Bryan and Thomas W. Lawson have not thus far been able to thwart the will of the Ruler of the universe, and neither they nor Socialists nor abarchists nor anybody else ever will. NEW YORK, August 13. P. T. GEORGE.

Queer Statements About a Hole in the Grous To the Editor of The Suw—Sir: As a tan-payer of what may eventually become the most magnificent city on earth I would respectfully call attention to a detail of city government, an ex-ample of what is popularly accepted as a concom-itant of bossism, now transpiring to public view. Some two or three months ago, before the award Some two or three months ago, before the award of the design for the new municipal building was made public, gangs of men were employed in the depths of the excavation for the proposed building in laying ponderous blocks of concrete for what appeared to be column foundations and connecting foundation walls the leggth of the site between Chambers, Reade and Dane streets. A week or two after the cessation of these works, which must have cost thousands of dollars, other gangs of mensure to work and they are working to day, with began to work, and they are working to-day, with pick and shovel, drill and dynamite, blasting up and removing the whole of this massive construc-

tion not more than thirty days old. tion not more than thirty days old.

My definition of a city taxpayer is one who spends a nickel more or less within its market places, the party obtaining the receipt from the tax office being merely an agent with power to exact payment for his services.

As a taxpayer I say I would deferentially sake Mr. Mets to take a look at what is going on in the big hole between Chambers and Duane streets, and wiffmut reference to increased school accom-

and without reference to increased school accom modations or more subways to kindly explain i YORK, August 14. W. H. ROYSTONE. of the why.

Uncommon Cracky of the Life Savers. Uncommon Cracity of the Life Savers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The United States life saving service is rapidly becoming a public nuisance. Every Thursday morning between 7:30 and 3 o'clock I am awakened from a sound sleep by the firing of a gun from sistion 5 during the drill of its crew. I am so disturbed by this outrageous proceeding that I cannot sleep again. All my complaints to Captain William Van Brunt of this station have been ignored, and I am writing to ask your opinion as to the advisability of my complaining to the Navy Department and asking that the drills either be discontinued entirely or be conducted with less noise.

ELERTON, August 14. ELBERON, August 14.

The protest should be addressed to the Treasury Department rather than to the Navy. It might be accompanied by a polite request to the Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, who is a very good natured man, to have the Thursdey morning practice hour deferred unt soon, or perhaps 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Does Woman Suffrage Promote Marriage is Wyoming?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An opponent of woman suffrage says that if the ballot were granted to women "marriage would stop."

Women have had full suffrage in Wyoming longer women have hed full sulrage in Wyoming longer than anywhere else—they got it there in 1809—and according to the United States Census Wyoming to-day has the amaliest proportion of unmarried women to its population of any State in the Union.
"An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory."

ALICE STOKE BLACKWELL.

DORGHESTER, Mass., August 18.

NATIONAL ASPECT OF

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.-They are "thinking nationally" about the Hughes question in Buffalo, and there is almost brutal direct ness in the local summary of the situation. "Do the Republicans want to give Mr Bryan a chance in New York?" This is the

pending question in Erie county.

The Democratic estimate of the situation—and in the present juncture it is per-haps the most illuminating, since it is the least prejudiced-is also national in its application. The following summary made by one of the most prominent of the local Democratic politicians, who made it for private rather than public consumption.

"If Bryan carries New York it will be gift. We may be able to elect a Democratic Governor with hard work." This more or less Delphic utterance he explained thus: "If the Republicans turn down Hughes New York will be doubtful. If they nominate him, with Republican knifing we may beat him, but in that event Bryan will have no chance. Why do I think this? Because if Hughes is turned down the Republican party will be held responsible and made to suffer. If Hughes is nominated the fellows that are sore at him will take it out on him and vote the rest of the Republican

ticket. In a word, in Erie county they are think ing primarily of the national campaign in its relation to the Hughes question. It is, as the Democratic politician indicated, the national Republican party to which those who favor the renomination of the Governor are looking. They have neither time nor patience to waste with petty local

politicians. "A word from Taft will do the trick. This is a frequent comment. It reveals a very clear and deliberate intention to hold the national Republican party and candidate responsible if Gov. Hughes is turned down. Conversely if the Governor is renominated his election or defeat will be merely local in its importance, will instantly be translated out of the realm of national politios.

One more illustration may serve to phasize the state of mind of the Hughes man. On the way here I met a lifelong Republican who remarked somewhat grimly "I was just saying to myself that I would be one of them-one of the Republicans who vote a straight Democratic ticket if the party turns Hughes down."

In this point of view outlined above there is no effort to deal with the question of Governor Hughes's personal strength as candidate. In perfect justice to the Republican politicians who oppose the Governor's renomination it must be said that the Demograts too believe that Hughes can be beaten, although it is apparent that they rely on Republican machine help to do this. But whatever disagreement there may be over the Governor's own strength or weakness there is instant agreement over the fintional aspect. It is Bryan. always Bryan, that is to be the beneficia of the rejection of Hughes; Taft is to have

the profit if he is renominated.

The politicians of both parties say that Governor Hughes is weak as a candidate because of the wide variety of classes of voters whom he is alleged to have displeased. His racetrack bill, his refusal to name a railroad man on the Public Service Commission, his vetoes of volunteer firemen's bills, his vetoes of bills desired by the insurance agents, his alleged local option leanings—all these and many more reasons are trotted out to prove that he would be a weak candidate. But here, at this point, the Republican politician stops with the

inevitable inquiry: "Why nominate Hughes if he can't be The Democratic politician answers this.

He cays: "Hughes has enough weaknes chance to beat him, but if they turn him down we may carry New York for Bryan." Here is the national idea with a

There is another phase of the Den point of view not to be pushed aside lightly, despite a certain superficial incongruity. The crafty Democratic politician says:

"If they only give us the boss issue this year-this year of all years." There is an inevitable smile at the thought of Murphy and Conners conducting a campaign the boss issue, but the fact remains that the boss issue is always dangerous in the hands of the opposition, whatever its character, when backed by genuine public sentiment of the sort that the turning down of Hughes would provoke.

There should be no misunderstanding on this point. The Democratic plan of campaign, based on the rejection of Hughes, is poised on the boss issue, the Hugher issue, the Barnes, Ward and Woodruff issue. The issue, moreover, is national, not local. "The Republican party is controlled by bosses." This is the campaign cry which the Democrats mean to bring out. "Mr. Taft stood with the bosses against Hughes. This is the second slogan. And back of all is the battle cry of Kansas translated to New York, the cry of "Down with the bosses!" Given this issue, the Demograts say that Bryan has a chance in New York a fighting chance—the only fighting

chance he can possibly have. Accepting the Democratic point of view, and it is a point of view held by independents as well as Democrats in Buffalo, it is at once apparent how utterly beside the main question have been the arguments against the Governor's renomination which have been presented by the local Republican politicians. The weakness of the Governor as a Gubernatorial candidate is all they have discussed. Their personal grievance and the alleged wrongs done the party have supplied the m with all the ammu-nition which they have had. That all the Hughes strength would be contributed to Taft and all the Hughes weakness confined to Hughes is a notion which they have not grasped. But this is the notion that prevails in western New York. This is the national problem that western New York presents to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hitchcock-being national, the issue is naturally outside the ken of Wood-

ruff, Barnes and Ward. There is one other phase to the Hughes question that deserves mention. They are thinking about the boss issue in Iowa and Kansas-it has been mentioned in Lincoln Neb. It is just possible that the rejection of Hughes may have a significance for the inflamed proletariat, the anti-boss crusade in the Roosevelt radical States. All through that country one hears of the "boss slavery in New York. If the aroused citizens of the middle West find that in New York the bosses rule the Republican party, or if in Indiana and Ohio, where the Republican party is leading a "dry" moral cru sade, the stern moralist discovers that "the racetrack gamblers control the Republican party in New York," the Hugher question may be national in its effect. As to Governor Hughes himself, his strength or his weakness, there is just as much difference of opinion in Buffalo as elsewhere. That he has elements of weakness is the opinion of not a few who deserve a hearing, but the weakness seems so

entirely personal and local and the strength so mulaifestly a possible asset or a certain

THE | liability for the national ticket, precisely as the Governor is renominated or rejected, that the whole problem become simple. To find many Republicans and an equal number of Democrats discussing Bryan's chance in New York as something predicated on the rejection of Governor Hughes; to find the supporters of the Governor in many instances discussing "the straight Democratic ticket" as their alternative, and finally to find the opponent of the Governor contenting themselved with threats of knifing him if he is named is to discover a set of conditions which

reveal a fairly easy line of least resistance. In sum, then, it is the national aspec of the Hughes problem which is mos significant in western New York, which presents the really serious problem to the national Republican leaders, for it is manifest that the local leaders are incapable of grasping it. For the rest, perhaps the most interesting thing to be noted, after all, is the fact that the Hughes question is the one political topic in August, that it is being discussed with October vehemence There is no more talk of Taft in Buffalo than there is in Indianapolis, save in one respect On all sides there is the disposition to hold Taft responsible if Hughes is rejected. This determination need not be characterized: it is enough to indicate its existence.

THE SOCIALIST CREED.

Its Advanced Ideas Proclaimed in Book but Omitted From Platforms.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In his letter on socialism published in The Sun of August 3 Mr. W. W. Passage shows himself to be a clever fencer, but the play is foul. Mr. Passage could have met the issue openly: first by an acknowledgement that the quo-tations which I gave from Kirkup and Spargo were not "isolated passages," but rather th climax of their author's argument upon the point in question. In the second place Mr. Passage would have been saved the duplicity of making it appear that the authors from whom I quoted were my selection. For the truth is, as the files of The Sun will show, my quotations were from the authors cited by Mrs. Bose Paster Stokes to inform "our President's uninformed state" as to who Socialist doctrine really is. Moreover, quoted from the identical books which Mrs Stokes recommended as a cure for "the mos ignorant man in the country" on the subject of socialism, the concluding words of an argu ment which instead of supporting her con-tention gave full testimony that Presiden Roosevelt had ample warrant for his criticism given at the dedication of the Underhil that "certain Socialists" propagate the doctrine that this nation of ours should be reor ganized upon a communistic basis. Truth needs not to be bolstered up by evasion, truth

is enough to keep truth intact.

When Mr. Passage naively points out that his party platform demands "the collective ownership of those things which under pr ownership of those things which under private ownership are used for the exploitation of labor" he yet would make it appear that the principle of private property is left operative. The consistency with the inconsistency of their absurd premise, which is a characteristic of the "Socialist mind" is here admirably exposed. Mr. Passage demands, unwittingly no doubt, the disruption of the standards by which alone it is possible to measure value by virtue of the fact that he would tear down the foundation upon which these standards rest, and yet it must appear that he would have values measured.

Kirkup has seen the difficulty of measuring value under a collectivist regime, but he is not able to trace it back to its source. Should he do so he must in honesty abandon his premise. For it is the right of private capital, which not only secures to the capitalist his due share of the new values which are turned out by the production of commodities emass, but it is this same right to his private property which enables the workman to secure his due share of the value for the labor he has performed within the modern process of manufacturing commodities.

According to Mr. Passage the sentimental contingent has never "succeeded in getting a declaration for equality of remuneration into any official declaration of any delegate body of recognized Socialists." So! Kindly allow me to present this most emphatic and most absurd declaration from the Gotha programme (1875): vate ownership are used for the exploitation

The entire product of labor belongs with equal right to the entire body of society—that is, to its individual members—each according to his individual needs.

individual members—each according to his individual needs.

And there are others away down along the line. But this is utopian, not scientific, say the Marxians: the party has developed during the years that are passed.

So, silence is now the latest proof of that progress. "The universal mind of Marxmade firm the foundation of a brand new society the principal issue of which has now sevolved into official darkness. Who would have thought it; thouth we all may recall the story of the fool who at last exposed his folly by his persistent refusal to speak. The crafty silence of, the Socialist party platform on questions of its basic folly promises a like expose. For the question arises which is not alone pertinent: it is insistent. And I must ask how the Socialists point to their platform as the source of doctrinal information when that document adopted in May at Chicago contains not one word upon the subject of remuneration, not a word for or against collectivism.

Mr. Passage points out all that the platform has to say on the question of private property. It does not attack private property. Oh, no! It calls for the confiscation of every man's capital in "scientific" terms. But the-writings of the leading Socialists the world over make it plain that capital is robbery; and that it is the intention of the Socialist parties to "spropriste the expropriators." And the most obscure "comrade" knows that the life of this country is to be taken by the very gift it gives, the ballot, or with bullets.

There is nothing in the platform of this year, it is true, to show the Socialist attack upon the family. This, too, has "evolved with official darkness, However innocent Mr. Passage may be, he has taken advahtare of the party's silence on the subject. The Bocialist doctrine of the "freedom of women" is not past finding out. If Mr. Passage will be established: that "prover property is the cause of the monogamic family: that the exploitation of labor and of sex slavery will cease at one and the same time: that women must ente

THE SUN without hesitation declines to hold the stakes or to act as umpire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The Olyms games of 1908, with all their unsavory by-product of ill feeling, produced nothing more distastefu than the general misuse of "Olympiad." Utterly indefensible as a matter of sense, it is hardly less so in point of space in newspaper headlines: "Olympios" being a satisfactory substitute of exactly equal length in the type.

"Athletes resurning from the Olympiad," used in many headlines; as linguistic horror. How is one

many headlines, is a linguistic horror. How is one to return from a four year period? This is Web-ster's definition—it ought to be a work of supererogation to copy it out:

"OLTMPIAD .- A period of four years by which the TOLYMPIAD.—A period of four years by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, beginning with the victory of Corebus in the footnace which took place in the year 776 R. C."

Webster also justifies the form used above, "Olympics," as a substitute for the full form, "Olympics," land for Olympics, "ames." plan (or Olympic) games."
"Coming back from an Olympiad" is as bad as

getting drunk between 10 o'clock and Broadway, and being hit half way between the curb and the car track ASBURT PARE, August 14.

To a Katydid. Year in, year out, you lift your voice On hill and mead, But never do you condes. To tell the deed. To inquiries and challenges

Of what lies hid You but announce in leuder tone That Katydid. Wise insect, now behold a man

Has followed suit
To use your crushing argument
In each dispute. Whenever any mortal rash The truth usurps

Washington or Oyster Bay

Washington of Oyster Bay

The Loebdid phipps.

MCLAPPSUNGE WILLOGS.

OPPOSITION TO HUGHES. Is Confined to Politicians and Race track Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Republican "leaders" gave the voters of this seek to learn the people's choice before deter-mining upon a candidate for Governor. As leaders" of a party organization this action was of course necessary for a successful elec-tion, and Mr. Woodruff and his constituents had sufficient evidence at their command to warrant them in believing that Governor Hughes was possibly not the choice of the majority of Republicans, but the evidence which warranted the impression as to the inadvisability of renominating the Governor was in a large measure negative in character. Practically all of the positive opposition came from politicians and racetrack men. which in itself is no criterion of the situation The negative opposition came in the form of silence from the Governor's most ardent ad-mirers, and this silence was in all probability

receive a second nomination. However, when the voice of the people was earnestly sought there came and is coming a most forceful expression in the form of hearty approval of the Governor and his policies from nearly every section of the State, and in every instance that has been called to the writer's attention that approval has come from citizens and organizations that ar moved by unselfish motives. On the other hand practically all the oppo-

sition to the Hughes boom is still coming from politicians and others who are from all ap-pearances primarily seeking a means to pronote their own personal welfare.

If Mr. Woodruff and his fellow "leaders

are, as honest men, seeking the real truth of the situation that truth is being furnished in a most emphatio manner. NEW YORK, August 14.

The Governor and the Bosslets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the animated discussion over the question as to whether Governor Hughes has sufficient ability, independence, honesty and regard for the wishes of the rank and file of the pecboss of the State for another two years, there

boss of the State for another two years, there has been considerable reference made to the rights of the "organization" in the matter of selecting the candidate for Governor.

It has been stated by newspapers which are friendly to the bunch of bosses who are represented on the State committee that Governor Hughes has been too cold toward them-unnecessarily and unpardonably cold considering the amount of work they did to elect him Governor two years ago! It has been pointed out that they worked so incessantly and with such a single eye for the suc cess of the Governor at that time that only Hughes of the whole Republican ticket was

And how did this cold blooded Governor reward them for their unselfish devotion? Refused sternly to be shackled by any Re-publican machine, good, bad or indifferent! Such independence in office, according to the Such independence in office, according to the "organization," is a crime against the people of the State. Governors heretofore have been elected by the people to act as servants to the organization, and in that harmonious way have the interests of the people been properly attended to. To have the Governor trample on such an ancient precedent much for the cadaverous collection of "lead-ers" who have had nothing to do but bite their finger nails and look ugly for two long, weary years. They are now staring into each other! and asking each other busily if they want Hughes for another term-and all are vigorously shaking their heads and artily saying. "The people up my way don't want

What are the rights of the organization anyway? To humble Republicans, who era satisfied to let a Governor be the Governor once he is elected, the duties of the State committee or "organization" are supposed to be at an end after election. Its self-constituted duty of remaining active as an advisors matter of appointments to office or recommending legislation of one kind and another very properly may or may not be acceptable to the State Executive, and if it is not what right have they to complain? THE SUN in a recent editorial painted the calibre of the present "machine" very vividly in its inim-

itable way.

Think of "the boss," even without his like to deserve a passing bit of attention from an intelleptual giant and clear eyed Executive

of the calibre of Charles Evans Hughes! PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., August 13.

Tim and His Brethren. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Do not pester little Woodruff so. He doesn't like

uch treatment. If offends his dign ty. makes the "leader" of the Republican organisation in New York look ridiculous to be held up to the light so. He and his company were a laughing stock at Chicago on account of their curious behavior there. Now when he comes back to take off his coat and fancy "vest" and carry the State for Taft you make him appear like comething of the least importance.

Don't you know Woodruff wants to be United States Senator? How about that? What is your opinion as to the curious little fellow and the Senatorship? You might tell us that, but don't pester him on the Gov-ernorship matter. Hughes upsets him, you know, but Hughes will be nominated just the same. The little fellow and his comrades -Barnes, Fassett and company don't dare to defy the people openly by doing anything else

than nominating Hughes,
But do you know what these leaders are going to do? Why, this State executive committee will work to beat Hughes and give out the word quietly to "cut" him at the polls.
A Democrat rather than Hughes, say they. More favors for them from a Democratic machine man than from Charles E. Hughes. What use have they for him or such a man? That's not what they are Republicans and leaders for. Please be easy with these "lead-E. DELANO.

NEW YORK, August 14.

Orange Rind as a Malaria Care. From the Palm Beach News.

From the Paim Beach Ness.

The Tampa Times in an editorial on the commercial discovery of a new kind of deanes on account of the medicinal value of the ring in melarial diseases makes a suggestion: "This is remindful of the orange leaf tea used by the holosowives of Florida in the earlier days as a conjective for malaria. There is no doubt of its excellence as a tonic, and it is quite possible that the rind of the sour and wild oranges might be made useful along the same line. Tea made from the free leaves of orange aprouts is of most excellent effect as a tonic and anti-periodic, and steps ought to be taken to provide supplies of it for the public." Those who have once experienced the benefit of the old time household remedy are aware of its value its a pity that its efficiency should not be more whely known.

Why Callao Looks Like Hyde Park.

The principal thing that strikes a stranger's evi on his first arrival in Calleo, is the terrine number of beach combers and loafers in the Streets capecially at the Peer Head. It reminds one of Hyde Park London on a sunny day. Not only do they molest the passers by but they are the chief attraction of the Chinamen, who entertain them generally to their disadvantage in the shape of bankley and still more after. whistey and still worse piece. We would recon-mend the Authorities to take severer steps in the matter, as it is daily becoming a bigger nulsance, especially to the "gringes" who are easily be-gulied by their "wily" ways.

Where a Presidential Recommendation May

From the Kansas City Journal. Presidential recommendation can do a great deal, but it is questionable whether it can induce deal, but it is questionable whether it can induc-the American people, in the absence of any con-vincing reason and in the face of obvious obstacles-to adopt "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as their national cone.

Nature Study. Pirat Caterpillar-They say we are bad for vegr-

tation.
Second Caterpillar-Well, I notice the clinging vines make for the sturdy cake whenever see one of "3.